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NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN MUGILIDÆ AND SPHYRÆNIDÆ.

BY HENRY W. FOWLER.

All of the material on which the present paper is based is in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

MUGILIDÆ.

Mugil brasiliensis Spix.

Sel. Gen. Spec. Pisc. Brasil, 1829, p. 72. Oceano Atlantico. (Museo Monacensi.)

Head 4; depth $4\frac{1}{2}$; D. IV-I, 8; A. III, 8; scales 33 in lateral series to base of caudal; snout 4 in head; eye $4\frac{1}{2}$; interorbital space $2\frac{1}{6}$. Mandibular angle obtuse. Ciliiform teeth in both jaws. Scales large, those on caudal peduncle and below soft dorsal but little smaller than others on middle of side. Soft dorsal and anal with small scales on basal portions of membranes of anterior rays. Soft dorsal inserted a little behind origin of anal. Pectoral falling short of origin of spinous dorsal by about $\frac{1}{2}$ its own length. Length $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Dr. Turner. Other examples from Surinam and St. Martin's, W. I., have been compared and found to agree.

Mugil cephalus Linnæus.

Syst. Nat., Ed. X, 1758, p. 316. Oceano Europeo.

Examples from Florida, Ft. Macon (N. C.), South Carolina, Wood's Hole (Massachusetts), ?Montevideo (Uruguay), Peru and Beirut (Syria), agree. The only differences are due apparently to age or individual variation.

Mugil kelaartii Günther.

Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., III, 1861, p. 429. Point de Galle. (Sir A. Smith.) Philippine Islands.—Fowler, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1900, p. 500. Sandwich Islands. (Dr. Wm. H. Jones.)

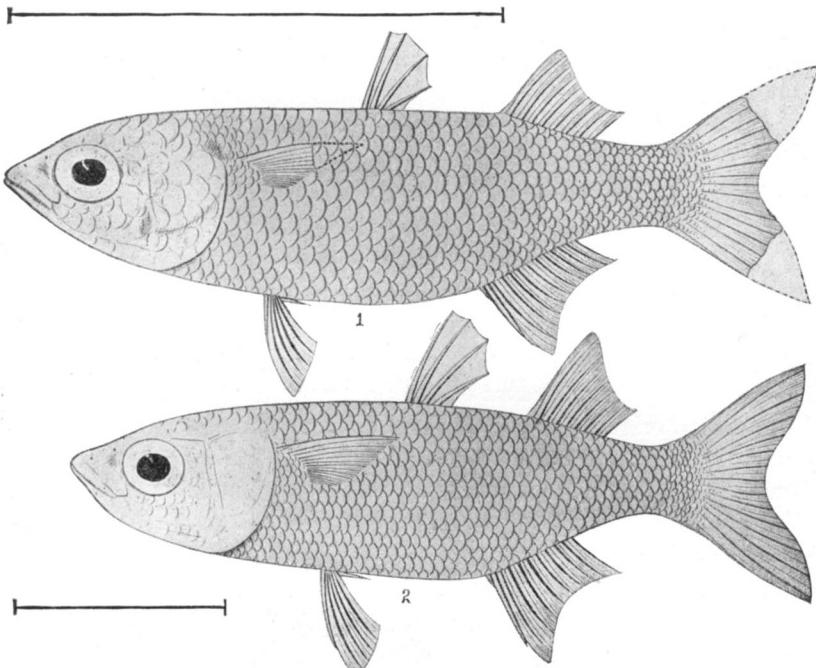
Head $3\frac{7}{8}$ ($3\frac{3}{4}$); depth $3\frac{9}{10}$ ($3\frac{2}{3}$); D. IV¹-I, 8; A. III, 9; scales 31 in a lateral series to base of caudal; snout 4 in head; eye 4; interorbital space $2\frac{1}{2}$; pectoral $1\frac{1}{10}$. Only a small portion of base of soft anal, about $\frac{1}{6}$ in advance of that of soft dorsal. In smaller example about $\frac{1}{3}$ of soft anal in advance of soft dorsal. Mandibular angle a little obtuse. Spinous dorsal inserted a little nearer base of caudal than tip of snout. Scales large, those on snout not extending to its margin and little reduced in size. Soft dorsal and anal covered with small scales

¹ Spines not VI as given in notes.

on their basal portions, mostly on membranes between rays. Length $7\frac{1}{6}$ inches. Two examples.

Hawaiian Islands. Dr. William H. Jones.

They both appear identical with *M. kelaartii*, agreeing largely with Dr. Günther's account and figure.²



Querimana stages of (1) *Mugil cephalus*, and (2) *Mugil curema*.

Mugil curema Valenciennes.

Hist. Nat. Poiss., XI, 1836, p. 64. Brésil. Martinique. (M. Plée.) Cuba. (M. Choris.) Bahia.

Examples are before me from Wood's Hole (Massachusetts), Beach Haven and Beasley's Point (New Jersey), Ft. Macon (N. C.), mouth of St. Lucie river (Florida) and San Domingo, West Indies. Latter from Prof. W. M. Gabb, containing an example in the Querimana stage.

Mugil incilis Hancock. Plate XLV (lower figure).

Quart. Jour. Sci. Lit. Art. London, 1830, p. 127. In the trenches or ditches dug for draining the flat lands of the coast of Guiana. (Museum of the Zoölogical Society [of London].)

Head $3\frac{5}{8}$; depth 4; D. IV-I, 8; A. III, 9; P. II, 14; V. I, 5; scales

² Journ. Mus. Godef., XI, vi, 1877, p. 215. Otaheiti. (Museum von Raiatea.) — L.c., XV, vii, 1878, Pl. 121, fig. a.

42 in a lateral series to base of caudal; about 15 scales in an oblique series from origin of spinous dorsal to middle of belly; 24 scales before spinous dorsal; width of head $1\frac{2}{3}$ in its length; depth of head $1\frac{1}{2}$; snout 4; eye $3\frac{1}{3}$; maxillary $3\frac{1}{3}$; interorbital space $2\frac{1}{2}$; second dorsal spine $1\frac{2}{3}$; first dorsal ray 2; third anal spine $2\frac{2}{3}$; upper caudal lobe $1\frac{1}{8}$; least depth of caudal peduncle $2\frac{1}{3}$; pectoral $1\frac{1}{2}$; ventral $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Body fusiform, compressed, greatest depth about middle of length and profiles more or less evenly convex. Caudal peduncle compressed, and its least depth about $1\frac{2}{3}$ in its length.

Head robust, a little constricted below, and profiles evenly convex. Snout broad, a little convex above, and upper jaw hardly produced. Eye anterior with well developed adipose eyelids. Mouth a little inferior, corner not quite reaching opposite anterior rim of orbit. Mandibular angle a right one, and symphysis form a process that fits in a depression of upper jaw. Teeth rather large, uniserial, ciliiform, and present in both jaws. Tongue fleshy, not free. Maxillary exposed, and reaching opposite front rim of orbit. Lower edge of preorbital denticulate. Anterior nostril with a small cutaneous rim, near edge of snout, and space between it and posterior much greater than space between latter and front of eye. Posterior nostril rather large. Interorbital space broad and slightly convex.

Gill-opening extending forward till about opposite middle of orbit. Rakers about 50?, slender, fine, equal to about $\frac{3}{4}$ length of longest filaments, which are numerous and also equal to about $\frac{3}{4}$ of orbital diameter. Pseudobranchiæ about half of orbital diameter. Isthmus narrow, with a groove.

Stomach gizzard-like, muscular, and about size of eye. Intestine long, with many convolutions. Peritoneum blackish. Anus close in front of anal fin.

Scales a little small, and in more or less even longitudinal series. Head scaly. Scales extending down along edge of snout small. A slender pointed scaly flap along base of spinous dorsal about equal in length to $\frac{3}{5}$ length of first spine. Scaly flap at axil of pectoral a little less than half length that of fin. Ventral with a similar scaly flap, and a median one between bases of each of these fins about $\frac{2}{3}$ their length. Greater portions of soft dorsal, anal, and caudal covered with minute scales, those at their bases larger.

Spinous dorsal inserted a little nearer tip of snout than base of caudal, second spine longest, and fourth shortest. Soft dorsal inserted nearer origin of spinous than base of caudal, and first ray longest, margin of fin a little concave. Anal similar to soft dorsal, spines slender, grad-

uated to third which is longest, first much shortest, and origin of fin nearly opposite tip of depressed spinous dorsal. Caudal forked, lobes pointed and angular, when expanded emarginate. Pectoral small, reaching origin of spinous dorsal and its origin level with upper margin of orbit. Ventral inserted a little before middle of pectoral, its spine about $\frac{2}{3}$ length of fin.

Color in alcohol brownish, back and upper surface deep dull olivaceous-brown. A dusky blotch at base of pectoral. No dark streaks present along series of scales. Fins pale, dorsals and caudal a trifle darker.

Length 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

One example. Paramaribo, Surinam. Dr. Hering. Also fourteen others with same data.

Mugil grüntheri Steindachner is said to have 46 or 47 scales in a lateral series to the base of the caudal. I am unable to count more than 44 scales in any of the above examples.

LIZA Jordan and Swain.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 1884, p. 261 (*capito* = *ramada*).

Subgenus LIZA Jordan and Swain.³

Type *Mugil ramada* Risso.

Upper lip thin, not enlarged.

Liza cascasia (Hamilton).

Mugil cascacia Hamilton, Acc. Fish. Ganges, 1822, pp. 217, 380. Northern rivers of Bengal.

One example from the Ganges river, India.

Liza alosoides sp. nov. Plate XLV (upper figure).

Head 3 $\frac{1}{3}$; depth 3 $\frac{1}{6}$; D. IV-I, 8; A. III, 9; P. II, 15; V. I, 5; scales 38 in a lateral series to base of caudal (squamation injured); about 13? scales in an oblique transverse series back from origin of spinous dorsal; 18 scales before spinous dorsal; width of head 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in its length; depth of head 1 $\frac{1}{4}$; snout 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; eye 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; maxillary 3 $\frac{1}{3}$; interorbital space 2 $\frac{7}{8}$; first dorsal spine 2; first branched dorsal ray 1 $\frac{9}{10}$; third anal spine 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; first anal ray 1 $\frac{1}{4}$; pectoral 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; ventral 1 $\frac{5}{6}$; least depth of caudal peduncle 2 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Body rather deep, well compressed, greatest depth about median, and profiles evenly and similarly convex. Caudal peduncle compressed, its least depth about equal to its length.

³ Other species examined are *Liza ramada* (Risso), *Liza aurita* (Risso), and *Liza saliens* (Risso).

Head deep, well compressed, and becoming more or less constricted below. Snout rather broad, and convex, upper jaw projecting a little. Eye anterior, without adipose lids. Maxillary reaching front margin of orbit, and partially exposed. Mandible, with rami forming a right angle, exposed median strip on chin rather broad. Teeth ciliiform, uniserial, and rather long in jaw. Symphysis with usual process. Tongue not free, fleshy. Preorbital finely serrate. Nostrils well separated, posterior closer to upper front rim of orbit than to anterior. Interorbital space broad, and a little convex.

Gill-opening extending forward till opposite middle of eye. Gillrakers numerous, fine, slender, shorter than filaments which are about $\frac{3}{4}$ of eye. Pseudobranchiæ about half of orbital diameter.

Stomach gizzard-like, muscular. Intestine long, with many convolutions. Peritoneum dark brown.

Scales moderately large. A long, pointed, scaly flap at base of spinous dorsal and another between bases of ventrals. Soft dorsal and anal covered with small scales over their greater portions. Base of caudal scaly.

Spinous dorsal inserted nearer base of caudal than tip of snout, and second spine a trifle longest. Soft dorsal inserted nearly midway between origin of spinous dorsal and base of caudal. A little less than half of base of anal inserted before origin of soft dorsal, third spine longest, second but little shorter, and first short. Caudal emarginate, lobes pointed and producing a forked appearance when fin is not expanded. Pectoral inserted a little above upper rim of orbit, and falling about opposite origin of spinous dorsal. Ventral inserted about opposite middle of pectoral, and spine nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ length of fin.

Color in alcohol pale brown, back slightly darker, and tinged with dull olivaceous. No traces of streaks on side. Base of pectoral scarcely darker than rest of fin. Fins all plain pale brownish.

Length 3 inches.

Type No. 9,771. Gabun country, West Africa. P. B. Du Chaillu.

Six co-types, also with same data. They seem probably related to *Liza schlegeli* (Bleeker),⁴ but that species is said to have but 30 scales in a lateral series.

(*Alosa*, old name of the European shad; *εἰδος*, resemblance.)

***Liza caldwelli* (Fowler).**

Mugil caldwelli Fowler, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1900, p. 524, Pl. 19, fig. 4. Samoa. (Dr. H. C. Caldwell.)

Head $3\frac{1}{4}$; depth $3\frac{3}{4}$; D. IV-5; A. III, 9; P. II, 14. Eyelid narrow,

⁴ *Nat. Verh. Holl. Maats. Wet. Haarlem*, XVIII, 1863, p. 92, Pl. 19, fig. 1. Guinea (Ashantee).

though adipose-like, but not infringing on iris. Jaws edentulous. Corner of mouth reaching opposite anterior nostril, not "a trifle posterior to the posterior nostrils," but extremity of maxillary extending a trifle beyond posterior nostril. Strip on chin between rami of mandible narrow. Stomach gizzard-like and muscular. Intestine long, with many convolutions. Peritoneum blackish.

One example. Type of *Mugil caldwelli* Fowler, No. 9,841, A. N. S. P. Samoa. Dr. H. C. Caldwell.

OEDALECHILUS subgen. nov.⁵

Type *Mugil labeo* Cuvier.

Upper lip thick.

(*θιδαλξος*, swollen; *χειλος*, lip.)

Agonostomus monticola (Griffith).

Mugil monticola Bancroft, in Griffith, Anim. Kingd. Cuv., X, 1834. Jamaica. (Dr. Bancroft.)

Head $3\frac{2}{7}$; depth $3\frac{1}{3}$; D. IV-I, 8; A. III, 9; scales 41 in lateral series to base of caudal; width of head $1\frac{9}{10}$ in its length; snout $3\frac{1}{3}$; eye 5; maxillary $2\frac{1}{2}$; interorbital space 3; first dorsal spine $2\frac{1}{10}$; pectoral $1\frac{3}{7}$; ventral $1\frac{5}{7}$; least depth of caudal peduncle $2\frac{4}{5}$. Maxillary reaching middle of eye. Soft dorsal and anal marked by a longitudinal or transverse dusky bar. Length 9 inches. Eighteen examples from San Domingo, West Indies. Prof. W. M. Gabb. Young examples show a slightly convex interorbital space, and maxillary reaches a little past front of eye.

In the original account of *Agonostoma percoides* I am unable to construe the account of the interorbital space.⁶ The construction of the sentence does not seem to leave it clear that the interorbital space is $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of head. Besides agreeing in most respects with my San Domingo material, all of the examples mentioned are either half-grown or adults. It is possible, therefore, that *percoides* may be identical with *monticola*. The length of the adult example examined by Dr. Günther is not stated.

Joturus pichardi Poey.

Mem. Hist. Nat. Cuba, II, XLIX, 1856-58, p. 263, Pl. 18, figs. 4-5. Ce poisson se trouve dans toute l'île, dans les rivières qui ont des cascades. [Cuba.]

Head $4\frac{1}{4}$; depth $3\frac{2}{5}$; D. IV-I, 9; A. III, 10; scales 44 to base of caudal in lateral series; width of head $1\frac{4}{7}$ in its length; snout $2\frac{3}{4}$; eye

⁵ Species examined are *Liza provensalis* (Risso), and *Liza labeo* (Cuvier).

⁶ Cat. Fish. Brit. Mus., III, 1861, p. 465.

$6\frac{1}{2}$; interorbital space $2\frac{1}{7}$; first dorsal spine $1\frac{2}{5}$; first developed anal ray $1\frac{1}{4}$; least depth of caudal peduncle $2\frac{1}{8}$; pectoral $1\frac{1}{6}$; ventral $1\frac{1}{3}$. Length 11 inches. One from eastern San Domingo, West Indies. Prof. W. M. Gabb.

SPHYRÆNIDÆ.

AGRIOPOSPHYRÆNA subgen. nov.

Type *Esox barracuda* Walbaum.

Scales 90 or less. Top of head broad, flat and interorbital space slightly concave. Lower margin of orbit midway or above middle of depth of head. Body rather robust.

(Αγριωπός, wild; Σφύρανα, *Sphyraena*.)

Sphyraena snodgrassi Jenkins.

Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1899 (1901), p. 388, fig. 2. Honolulu. (Drs. O. P. Jenkins and T. D. Wood.)

Sphyraena commersoni Fowler, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1900, p. 501. Sandwich Islands. (Dr. William H. Jones).—*L.c.*, p. 520. Tahiti. (Dr. J. K. Townsend.) (Not of Cuvier.)

Head 3; depth $5\frac{3}{4}$; D. V-I, 9; A. II, 8; scales 80 in lateral line to base of caudal, 8 more on latter; snout $2\frac{1}{5}$ in head, from its tip; eye 6; maxillary $2\frac{1}{4}$; interorbital space $4\frac{3}{4}$; pectoral $2\frac{3}{4}$; ventral 3; least depth of caudal peduncle 4. Eye a little longer than deep, and its lower margin about midway in depth of head. Distal extremity of maxillary not quite reaching front rim of orbit. Jaws forming rather robust or broad angle, lower not greatly produced. Edge of isthmus rounded. Interorbital space slightly concave. Dorsals and anal brown on greater portions distally, soft dorsal dark. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Hawaiian Islands.

Head $2\frac{9}{10}$; depth about $6\frac{3}{4}$. End of maxillary a little short of front rim of orbit. Dark brown of vertical fins apparently faded. Tahiti.

Close to *S. barracuda* of the West Indies, apparently differing in the shorter maxillary, though I have not had the opportunity to compare examples of intermediate size.

Sphyraena barracuda (Walbaum).

Esox barracuda Walbaum, Pet. Art. Gen. Pisc., III, 1792, p. 94. (Based on *Barracuda* Catesby, Nat. Hist. Flor. Bah., II, 1771, p. 1, Pl. 1. In all the shallow seas of the Bahama Islands.)

Two examples from San Domingo, West Indies. Prof. W. M. Gabb. A Porto Rican example, in alcohol, shows ten large brown blotches on side and vertical fins with dusky.

Subgenus SPHYRÆNA Schneider.

Scales small, 100 or more. Top of head rather narrow, usually slightly convex. Lower margin of orbit usually below middle of depth of head. Body rather slender.

Sphyraena ensis Jordan and Gilbert.

Bull. U. S. Fish Com., II, 1882, p. 106. Mazatlan, Mexico. (Charles H. Gilbert.)

Head 3, from tip of mandible; depth $7\frac{1}{2}$; D. V-I, 9; A. II, 8; scales about 108 in lateral line to base of caudal, 8 more continued on latter; snout $2\frac{1}{4}$ in head, from its tip; eye $5\frac{1}{2}$; maxillary $2\frac{1}{4}$; interorbital space $5\frac{4}{7}$; pectoral about $2\frac{2}{3}$. Head slender, jaws attenuate. Eye low, lower margin $\frac{2}{3}$ in depth of head. Interorbital space a little elevated convexly, two median ridges pronounced. Maxillary reaching front margin of eye. Mandible with fleshy tip. Gill-rakers better developed than in *guachancho*, short, numerous, pointed, rather firm. Pectoral reaching well beyond spinous dorsal. Spinous dorsal dusky. Length $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches. One example from Panama. J. A. McNeil.

Sphyraena picudilla Poey. Plate XLVI (lower figure).

Mem. Hist. Nat. Cuba, II, 1856-58, p. 162. Havane.

Head $2\frac{9}{10}$ from tip of snout; depth $8\frac{3}{4}$; D. V-I, 9; A. II, 9; P. I, 12; V. I, 5; scales 110 in lateral line to base of caudal, 5 more on latter; width of head 4 in its length, from tip of mandibles; depth of head $3\frac{1}{4}$; first dorsal spine $3\frac{1}{4}$; pectoral 3; ventral $3\frac{1}{2}$; least depth of caudal peduncle $5\frac{1}{2}$; snout $2\frac{1}{4}$ in head, from its own tip; eye 6; maxillary $2\frac{2}{3}$; interorbital space $5\frac{1}{2}$. Caudal peduncle stout, compressed, its least depth about $2\frac{2}{3}$ in its length. Mandible with somewhat fleshy tip. First dorsal spine longest, though little longer than second. Pectoral not reaching opposite origin of spinous dorsal. Tip of lower jaw pale, though a little dusky above. Otherwise like *tome*. Length about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. One example. "Sambaia" (Brazil?). Mus. Comp. Zool.

Sphyraena borealis De Kay.

Zool. New York, IV, Fish., 1842, p. 39, Pl. 60, fig. 196. Harbor of New York.

Head $3\frac{1}{10}$; depth 8; D. V-I, 9; A. II, 9; scales 121 in lateral line to base of caudal, and about 5 more on latter; eye $5\frac{4}{5}$ in head, from tip of snout; maxillary $2\frac{2}{3}$. One example $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from San Domingo, West Indies. Prof. W. M. Gabb.

Sphyraena tome sp. nov. Plate XLVI (upper figure).

Head 3, measured from tip of mandible; depth 8; D. V-I, 9; A. II, 8; P. I, 12; V. I, 5; scales 135 in lateral line to base of caudal, and

several (5?) more on latter; 24? scales in a transverse oblique series between origin of spinous dorsal and that of ventral; width of head 4 in its length; depth of head $3\frac{4}{5}$; mandible $1\frac{3}{4}$; second dorsal spine $3\frac{1}{4}$; least depth of caudal peduncle 6; ventral $3\frac{2}{3}$; snout $2\frac{1}{4}$ in head, measured from tip of upper jaw; eye 6; maxillary $2\frac{2}{3}$; interorbital space 7.

Body rather slender, not especially elongate, not especially compressed, but more or less cylindrical. Caudal peduncle compressed, its least depth about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in its length.

Head elongate, slender, attenuate, somewhat compressed, and becoming a little constricted below. Profiles similar, and nearly straight. Snout long, slightly convex above, with two frontal ridges, approximated at first, then more distant posteriorly, and continued well up to top of head behind eyes. Eye moderately large, orbicular and its lower margin about $\frac{2}{3}$ of distance in depth of head at that point. Maxillary falling far short of front of orbit, hardly reaching opposite posterior nostril. Distal expanded extremity of maxillary equal to about $\frac{2}{3}$ orbital diameter. Mandible produced well beyond upper jaw, and with a slightly fleshy tip. Teeth uniserial in jaws. Enlarged, compressed and fang-like below, and in sides of upper jaw short, fine, numerous and sharp-pointed. A single large fang at symphysis of mandible and four large canines in front of upper jaw. A single series of teeth on each palatine, consisting of several large compressed fangs in front, and giving place to small teeth, like those in upper jaw, posteriorly. Tongue long, slender, pointed, free mostly in front, and with its upper surface finely asperous. Lips rather broad and thin at corners of mouth. Nostrils rather near together, well in front of and about level with upper margin of eye. Interorbital space a little less than eye, and slightly elevated convexly.

Gill-opening extending forward till a little behind front rim of orbit. Rakers absent, replaced by minute asperities. Pseudobranchiæ a little shorter than filaments, which are a trifle less than half orbital diameter. Isthmus rounded.

Scales small. Head more or less covered with small scales, obsolete at present on opercle, where they may have fallen, and those on cheek small. Scales on trunk mostly fallen. Bases of soft dorsal, anal and caudal with small scales, especially first rays of former two fins. There they become minute and crowded. Lateral line straight, inclined from upper edge of gill-opening to middle of base of caudal, and consisting of rather large simple tubes. Scales mostly remain throughout its course.

Spinous dorsal inserted a trifle before origin of ventral, nearer tip

of snout than base of caudal, and spines rather pungent, second longest. Soft dorsal inserted midway between origin of spinous dorsal and base of caudal, anterior or first rays elevated, and highest. Anal similar, and its origin about opposite that of soft dorsal. Caudal emarginate. Pectoral small, damaged, though evidently falling well short of spinous dorsal. Ventral small, hardly reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ of distance to origin of anal. Anus close in front of anal fin.

Color in alcohol brown above, silvery-white below. Fins all pale brown, dorsals and caudal tinted a little with dusky. Tip of lower jaw blackish. Eye brassy. Peritoneum silvery.

Length (caudal damaged) $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Type No. 11,463, A. N. S. P. "Sambaia." Presented by the Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

One example, the type. I am unable to locate the type locality, though subsequent labels refer it to Brazil. It was found in the same jar with *S. picudilla* and originally identified as *Sphyræna vulgaris*. It differs from *S. sphyræna* chiefly in fewer anal rays, and from *picudilla* in same way, though with more numerous scales in lateral line.

(*Toμη*, that cuts, acute.)

EXPLANATION OF PLATES XLV AND XLVI.

PLATE XLV.—*Liza alosoides* Fowler.

Type No. 9,771, A. N. S. P. West Africa.

Mugil incilis Hancock.

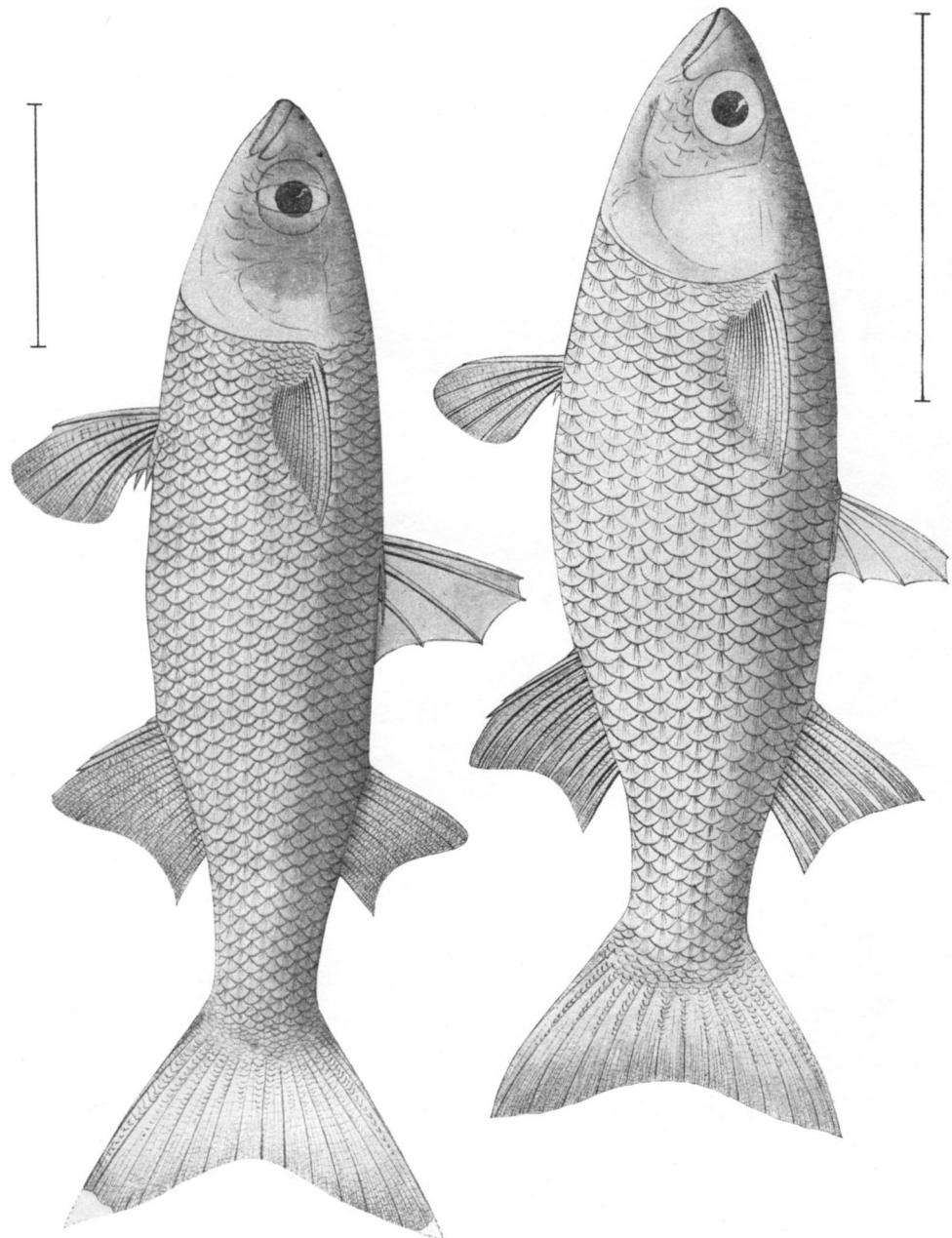
No. 9,827, A. N. S. P. Guiana.

PLATE XLVI.—*Sphyræna tome* Fowler.

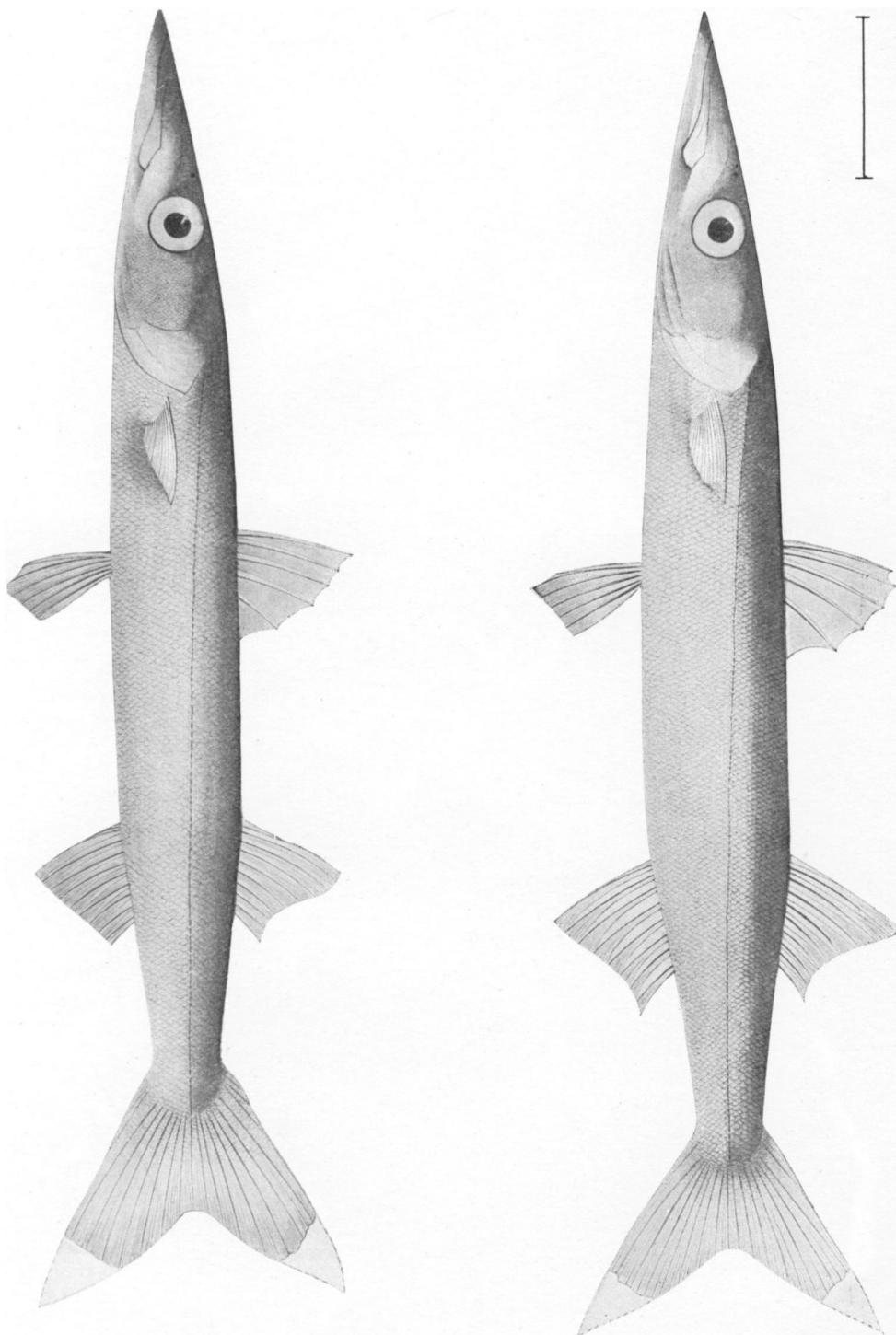
Type No. 11,463, A. N. S. P. Sambaia

Sphyræna picudilla Poey.

No. 11,464, A. N. S. P. Sambaia.



LIZA ALOSOIDES FOWLER.
MUGIL INCILIS HANCOCK.



SPHYRÆNA TOME FOWLER.
SPHYRÆNA PICUDILLA POEY.